of the University of Liverpool is a monument to the munificence of Harold Cohen, just as a great Public Library in Frankfort commemorates the generosity of the House of Rothschild and long bore its name. Baron Edmond de Rothschild, of Paris, in addition to his multifarious other benefactions, endowed a foundation for scientific research with a gift of 40,000,000 francs—at that time reckoned among the most princely endowments of its generation. Emile Deutsch de la Meurthe, in 1922, established a group of buildings on the outskirts of Paris, where 350 destitute students could live while receiving their university training. These illustrations, too, could be extended almost indefinitely.

The case of the University of Frankfort-On-Main is an outstanding one. William Merton, a member of a Jewish family which had emigrated to England and anglicised its name, was a real prince of charity, and a scientific benefactor as well. He established out of his own means the Academy for Social and Commercial Sciences ("Akademie fur Sozial- und Handelswissenschaften"), which flourished exceedingly and in 1914 was transformed into the University of Frankfort. This University had a special charter and a more liberal constitution than the other German seats of learning. It was a communal affair, the State making no contribution to its upkeep; and the significance of this, in a city which contained many wealthy and open-handed Jews,

is obvious. George Speyer contributed the "Institut fur experimentell-chemotherapeutische Forschung" (Georg Speyer Haus), and so made it possible for Paul Ehrlich to discover Salvarsan. Mathilde von Roths-child, the Sterns and others made large bequests to it. Even Jacob SchifF, in far-away New York, remembered it. And to-day, no Jews are permitted to enter its lecture-halls.